ONUSAL
EL SALVADOR

AGENDA AND SCHEDULE FOR THE NEGOTIATION PROCESS

GENERAL AGENDA

1. The initial objective shall be to achieve political agreements for a halt to the armed confrontation and any acts that infringe the rights of the civilian population, which will have to be verified by the United Nations, subject to the approval of the Security Council.

FIRST: POLITICAL AGREEMENTS

1. Armed forces
2. Human rights
3. Judicial system
4. Electoral system
5. Constitutional reform
6. Economic and social issues
7. Verification by the United Nations

SECOND: AGREEMENT ON A HALT TO THE ARMED CONFRONTATION AND ANY ACTS THAT INFRINGE THE RIGHTS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

2. Establishment of the necessary guarantees and conditions for reintegrating the members of FMLN, within a framework of full legality, into the civilian, institutional and political life of the country.

1. Armed forces
2. Human rights
3. Judicial system
4. Electoral system
5. Constitutional reform
6. Economic and social issues
7. Reintegration of FMLN members
8. Verification by the United Nations

3. Final agreements for the consolidation of the objectives of the Geneva Agreement, and verification by the United Nations, as appropriate.

Note: The sequence of the items listed for the respective phases is not a strict order of consideration, and may be changed by common agreement.

The agreements should be precisely tailored to the nature of the phase involved. Political items have been referred to their respective phases; but since some of them are quite complex, certain aspects might be addressed in other phases. It all depends on the dynamics of the negotiations.

SCHEDULE

In the light of the general agenda for the comprehensive negotiation process in the preceding section, the Government of El Salvador and FMLN agree that the initial objective set forth in paragraph 1 of the Geneva Agreement of 4 April 1990 should be achieved by the middle of September 1990, provided that the parties reach synchronized agreements which have schedules for implementation and are subject to verification as appropriate, so as to ensure that all the components of the initial objective are duly co-ordinated.

The additional advantage of that deadline is that it would help to ensure that an electoral process is conducted at the legislative and municipal levels in an atmosphere of tranquillity, broad participation and freedom from intimidation.

It is difficult to set a strict time-limit for the conclusion of the comprehensive process. That would depend on factors that cannot yet be considered, such as the

range and scope of the political agreements referred to in section I, which are to be negotiated, and the relationship between the negotiations and the electoral process. On the other hand, there is also a possibility that the initial objective might be achieved before the deadline. For these reasons, formulations regarding the conclusion of the process should not be in terms of dates, but in terms of a certain number of months from the achievement of the initial objective: tentatively, two to six months.

On the basis of the above understandings, the Government and FMLN shall concentrate, as the primary substantive priority, on the negotiation of the political agreements envisaged under the initial objective.

Caracas, 21 May 1990

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